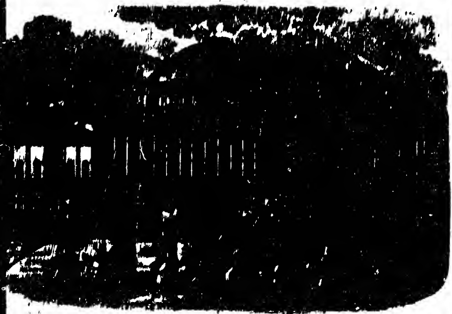
THE

LIBERTY ALMANAC

FOR 1848.



[illegible] BEFORE THE [illegible].—July 18th, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the United States Government sold at public auction, in the District of Columbia, Two Women, for $[illegible], and put the money in the United States Treasury.

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FOR THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
22 SPRUCE STREET.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be Morning Star until July [illegible], then Evening Star until May [illegible], 1840.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the [illegible] degree of (♋) Cancer, and lowest about the [illegible] degree of (♑) Capricorn.
3. Latitude of Perihelion (☊) about [illegible] north this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (☊) in middle of this year, [illegible] signs, [illegible] deg.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, [illegible]. True obliquity at the same time, [illegible].

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	BOSTON.				WASHINGTON.				CHARLESTON.				NEW ORLEANS.			
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox, March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.
Summer Solstice, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Autumnal Eq., Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winter Solstice, Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Dominical Letters	[illegible]	Easter Sunday	April	[illegible]
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	[illegible]	Rogation Sunday	May	[illegible]
Epact, (Moon's age, January 1st)	[illegible]	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solar Cycle	[illegible]	Whitsunday (Pentecost)	June	[illegible]
Roman Indiction	[illegible]	Trinity Sunday	June	[illegible]
Julian Period	[illegible]	Advent Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1840.

This year there will be six Eclipses, four of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. There will be a small Eclipse of the SUN, northern limb, on the [illegible] of March, at the time of New Moon in the morning, visible only in the north-eastern parts of North America, including Greenland and Iceland. At the following places it will be visible, but very small, viz.: [illegible], Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the MOON on the [illegible] of March, at the time of Full Moon in the evening, ending before rising at New York; visible about eleven minutes at Boston, with a slight eclipse on the upper limb at rising.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the SUN on the [illegible] of April, at the time of New Moon in the evening; visible only in the South Pacific and Southern Oceans, between Cape Horn and New Zealand, and between [illegible] Island and the South Pole.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the SUN on the [illegible] of August, at the time of the New Moon in the afternoon, visible only in a very small patch of the Southern Ocean. This eclipse will be little more than a mere contact of the Moon's penumbra with the surface of the Ocean. Its magnitude will at one point amount to [illegible] part of a digit.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the MOON on the [illegible] and [illegible] of September, in the evening and morning, visible and total.

CITIES.	BEGINNING OF THE ECLIPSE, H.	M.	BEGINNING OF TOTAL DARKNESS, D.	H.	M.		MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE, D.	H.	M.		END OF TOTAL DARKNESS, H.	M.	END OF ECLIPSE, H.	M.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natchez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Duration of total darkness, [illegible]. Whole duration, [illegible]. Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, [illegible] digits from the northern side.

VI. There will be an Eclipse of the SUN on the [illegible] of September, at the time of New Moon in the morning, invisible in America excepting along the north-eastern side of Greenland. It will be visible in the north-east of Europe, and a great part of Asia.

PLANETS. There will be a Transit of the planet MERCURY across the northern limb of the Sun on Thursday, November [illegible], in the morning, visible, commencing before the rising of the Sun.

The ingress will be visible from Africa and the greater portions of Europe and Asia; the egress will be visible from the greater portions of North America and Africa, and in the western extremity of Europe. The whole transit will be visible from South America.

The apparent diameter of Mercury on this occasion will be to that of the Sun as [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FEBRUARY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sun on Merid. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	33
7	11	58	35
13	11	59	46
19	Ev	1	2
25	0	2	20

Moon's Phases	Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.	N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.	Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois, & Missouri.	Washington City. Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Mo.	Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo. Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.	N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. & Texas.
New Moon	ds 1 h. 9 m. 56 M.	ds 1 h. 9 m. 44 M.	ds 1 h. 9 m. 39 M.	ds 1 h. 9 m. 32 M.	ds 1 h. 9 m. 20 M.	ds 1 h. 8 m. 40 M.
First Quarter	8 0 22 E.	8 0 20 E.	8 0 15 E.	8 0 9 E.	8 11 56 M.	8 11 16 M.
Full Moon	16 4 14 E.	16 4 2 E.	16 3 57 E.	16 3 56 E.	15 3 39 E.	15 2 52 E.
New Moon	30 5 35 E.	30 5 23 E.	30 5 19 E.	30 5 11 E.	30 4 50 E.	30 4 19 E.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec. N.	☽ pl.	Miscellaneous.	Boston: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Bost.	N. Y. City: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. N. Y.	Philadel.: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Phila.	Washington: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Ham. Rds.	Charleston: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Chas.	N. Orleans: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets
1	Th	22	9 ♊	Ascension day	4 27 7 27 Sets 11 11	4 32 7 23 Sets 8 35	4 35 7 30 Sets 1 4	4 35 7 15 Sets 8 13	4 54 7 1 Sets 7 11	5 16 54 Sets
2	Fri	22	16 ♊	☽ runs high. Look	4 27 7 27 [illegible] 33 Morn	4 32 7 23 8 38 9 22	4 35 7 21 6 27 1 54	4 37 7 18 8 25 9 5	4 54 7 2 8 13 8 4	5 16 [illegible] 8 9
3	Sat	22	24 ♋	Arcturus sou. 9 15.	4 27 7 29 9 27 0 4	4 32 7 24 9 38 10 16	4 34 7 22 9 22 2 47	4 37 7 19 9 36 9 53	4 54 7 2 9 [illegible] 8 22	5 06 [illegible] 9 5
4	A	22	21 ♋	Sun. aft. Ascension	4 26 7 30 10 15 0 52	4 32 7 25 10 12 11 0	4 34 7 22 10 11 3 35	4 37 7 19 10 9 10 37	4 54 7 3 9 55 9 36	5 06 56 9 55
5	Mo	22	37 ♌	for showers.	4 26 7 31 10 55 1 36	4 31 7 25 10 53 11 46	4 34 7 23 10 52 4 19	4 36 7 20 10 51 11 23	4 53 7 3 10 42 10 22	5 06 56 10 40
6	Tu	22	43 ♌	Vega sou. 1 33.	4 26 7 31 11 31 2 22	4 31 7 26 11 28 Morn	4 33 7 23 11 35 5 5	4 36 7 21 11 22 Morn	4 53 7 4 11 27 11 9	5 06 57 11 30
7	W	22	49 ♍	Antares sou. 11 13	4 25 7 32 Morn 3 9	4 31 7 27 Morn 0 33	4 33 7 24 Morn 5 52	4 36 7 21 Morn 0 10	4 53 7 4 11 57 11 55	5 06 57 11 57
8	Th	22	55 ♍	Jackson d. 1845.	4 25 7 33 0 3 3 55	4 31 7 27 0 8 1 22	4 33 7 25 0 3 6 41	4 36 7 22 0 1 0 50	4 53 7 5 Morn Morn	5 06 58 Morn
9	Fri	22	59 ♍	☽ ☊. Mer. vein.	4 25 7 33 0 32 4 50	4 30 7 28 0 38 2 14	4 33 7 25 0 36 7 33	4 36 7 22 0 32 1 51	4 53 7 5 0 31 0 30	5 06 58 0 22
10	Sat	23	4 ♎	Arcturus sou. 8 51.	4 25 7 34 1 1 5 47	4 30 7 28 1 [illegible] 3 12	4 33 7 26 1 [illegible] 8 31	4 35 7 23 1 2 2 46	4 53 7 5 1 [illegible] 1 45	5 06 59 1 6
11	A	23	8 ♎	Whit Sun. St. Barn.	4 25 7 34 1 [illegible] 6 55	4 30 7 29 1 31 4 19	4 33 7 26 1 32 9 32	4 35 7 23 1 32 3 56	4 53 7 6 1 36 2 55	5 06 59 1 39
12	Mo	23	12 ♏	N. Y. incorp. 1665.	4 24 7 35 1 59 7 57	4 30 7 29 2 1 5 21	4 32 7 27 2 2 10 40	4 35 7 24 2 [illegible] 4 58	4 53 7 6 2 10 3 57	5 06 59 2 14
13	Tu	23	15 ♏	Quite	4 24 7 35 2 30 8 56	4 30 7 30 2 32 6 30	4 32 7 27 2 34 11 39	4 35 7 24 2 36 5 57	4 53 7 7 2 45 4 56	5 07 0 2 38
14	W	23	18 ♐	Antares sou. 10 46	4 24 7 35 3 4 9 51	4 30 7 30 3 8 7 15	4 32 7 28 3 10 Ev 34	4 35 7 25 3 12 6 52	4 53 7 7 3 22 5 51	5 07 [illegible] 3 3 29
15	Th	23	21 ♐	☐☉♄. hot.	4 24 7 36 3 42 10 34	4 30 7 30 3 47 7 52	4 32 7 28 3 49 1 17	4 35 7 25 3 52 7 36	4 53 7 7 4 4 6 34	5 07 [illegible] 3 4 10
16	Fri	23	23 ♑	Vega sou. 9 33.	4 24 7 36 Rises 11 14	4 30 7 31 Rises 8 36	4 32 7 28 Rises 1 57	4 35 7 25 Rises 8 15	4 53 7 8 Rises 7 14	5 07 1 Rises
17	Sat	23	25 ♑	Bunk. h. bat. 1775.	4 24 7 37 8 10 11 49	4 30 7 31 8 6 9 13	4 32 7 29 8 4 2 22	4 35 7 26 8 [illegible] 8 58	4 53 7 8 7 49 7 49	5 07 1 7 46
18	A	23	26 ♑	Trinity Sunday.	4 25 7 37 8 56 Ev 27	4 31 7 31 8 52 9 51	4 33 7 29 8 51 3 10	4 36 7 26 8 49 9 22	4 53 7 8 8 35 8 [illegible]	5 07 1 8 [illegible]
19	Mo	23	27 ♒	Heat	4 25 7 37 9 31 1 3	4 30 7 32 9 34 10 27	4 33 7 29 9 33 3 46	4 36 7 26 9 31 10 4	4 53 7 9 9 21 9 3	5 07 1 9 17
20	Tu	23	27 ♒	[illegible] fatiguing.	4 25 7 38 10 16 1 37	4 31 7 32 10 14 11 1	4 33 7 29 10 15 4 20	4 36 7 27 10 11 10 36	4 54 7 9 10 3 9 37	5 17 2 10 1
21	W	23	27 ♒	☉ ent. ♋. [illegible]	4 25 7 38 10 52 2 16	4 31 7 32 10 50 11 46	4 33 7 30 10 49 4 59	4 36 7 27 10 49 11 17	4 54 7 9 10 43 10 15	5 17 2 10 42
22	Th	23	27 ♓	Antares sou. 10 14.	4 25 7 38 11 25 2 52	4 31 7 32 11 25 Ev 23	4 33 7 30 11 25 5 42	4 36 7 27 11 24 12 0	4 54 7 9 11 [illegible] 10 56	5 17 2 11 22
23	Fri	23	26 ♓	☽ C. increases.	4 26 7 38 11 59 3 40	4 27 7 32 11 58 1 10	4 34 7 30 11 56 6 30	4 37 7 27 11 59 E 47	4 54 7 9 12 [illegible] 11 46	5 17 2 Morn
24	Sat	23	25 ♈	St. John Baptist.	4 26 7 38 Morn 4 30	4 32 7 33 Morn 2 3	4 34 7 30 Morn 7 22	4 37 7 27 Morn 1 40	4 55 7 10 Morn Ev 32	5 27 [illegible] 0 1
25	A	23	23 ♈	1st Sun. aft. Trin.	4 26 7 38 0 33 5 40	4 32 7 33 0 35 3 4	4 34 7 30 0 35 8 23	4 37 7 27 0 36 2 41	4 55 7 10 0 [illegible] 1 40	5 27 3 0 42
26	Mo	23	21 ♉	S. L. Southard d.	4 26 7 38 1 10 6 50	4 33 7 33 1 12 4 14	4 35 7 30 1 13 9 33	4 37 7 27 1 14 3 51	4 55 7 10 1 [illegible] 2 50	5 27 3 1 35
27	Tu	23	19 ♉	Hot [1842.	4 27 7 38 1 49 7 55	4 33 7 33 1 53 5 19	4 35 7 30 1 54 10 38	4 38 7 27 1 56 4 38	4 56 7 10 2 [illegible] 3 53	5 27 3 2 11
28	W	23	16 ♊	☽ in perigee.	4 27 7 38 2 35 9 3	4 33 7 33 2 39 6 27	4 35 7 30 2 42 11 45	4 38 7 27 2 42 6 4	4 56 7 10 2 54 5 3	5 37 3 3 1
29	Th	23	13 ♊	St. Peter. end	4 27 7 38 3 25 10 5	4 33 7 33 3 30 7 28	4 36 7 30 3 [illegible] Morn	4 39 7 27 3 35 7 6	4 56 7 10 3 46 6 5	5 37 3 3 55
30	Fri	23	9 ♋	☽ runs high. sultry.	4 28 7 38 Sets 11 0	4 34 7 33 Sets 8 34	4 36 7 30 Sets 0 48	4 39 7 27 Sets 8 1	4 57 7 10 Sets 7 0	5 47 3 Sets

Sun on Meridian D.	H.	M.	S.
1	0	3	33
7	0	4	37
13	0	5	36
19	0	5	52
25	0	6	11

Moon's Phases	Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis. & Iowa.	N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind. & Illinois.	Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois & Missouri.	Washington City. Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill. & Mo.	Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss. & Ark.	N. Orleans. Mobile, Flor. & Texas.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter...	[illegible] 4 36 M.	[illegible] 4 34 M.	[illegible] 4 29 M.	[illegible] 4 22 M.	[illegible] 4 10 M.	[illegible] 3 30 M.
Full Moon......	16 4 37 M.	16 4 25 M.	15 4 20 M.	15 4 13 M.	16 4 1 M.	15 3 21 M.
Third Quarter..	22 6 44 M.	22 6 32 M.	23 6 27 M.	23 6 20 M.	23 6 8 M.	23 5 29 M.
New Moon.......	30 2 41 M.	30 2 29 M.	30 2 23 M.	30 2 17 M.	30 2 5 M.	30 1 25 M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's Dec. N. °	'	☽ pl.	Miscellaneous.	Boston: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Bos. (h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.)	N. Y.: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. N. Y.	Philad.: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Phila.	Washington: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Ham. Rds.	Charleston: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Chas.	N. Orleans: Sun Ris., Sun Sets, Moon Sets
1	Sa	23	5	[illegible]	Sun in apogee.	4 26 7 35 [illegible] 5 11 33	4 34 7 33 [illegible] 9 16	4 37 7 30 [illegible] 1 43	4 40 7 27 7 58 [illegible] 53	4 52 7 10 7 47 7 22	5 4 7 3 7 44
2	A	23	1	[illegible]	Visit. B. V. Mary.	4 26 7 35 [illegible] 5 Morn	4 35 7 32 9 47 10 4	4 37 7 30 8 46 2 35	4 40 7 27 8 44 3 45	4 52 7 10 8 34 8 10	5 4 7 3 8 32
3	M	22	56	[illegible]	*Very hot.*	4 27 7 35 9 29 6 42	4 35 7 32 9 36 10 46	4 38 7 30 9 30 3 23	4 41 7 27 9 24 [illegible] 25	4 53 7 10 9 17 9 24	5 5 7 3 9 15
4	Tu	22	51	[illegible]	Independence.	4 27 7 35 [illegible] 3 1 35	4 36 7 32 [illegible] 11 32	4 38 7 30 [illegible] 4 [illegible]	4 42 7 27 [illegible] 11 7	4 53 7 10 9 55 10 6	5 5 7 3 9 55
5	W	22	45	[illegible]	[illegible] stationary.	4 28 7 34 [illegible] [illegible]	4 37 7 32 10 33 Morn	4 39 7 29 10 35 4 40	4 42 7 27 10 30 11 49	4 54 7 9 10 30 10 49	5 6 7 3 10 31
6	Th	22	39	[illegible]	☽ ♂ [illegible] *Frequent*	4 28 7 34 [illegible] 3 2 46	4 37 7 31 11 4 0 12	4 39 7 29 11 4 5 32	4 42 7 26 11 4 Morn	4 54 7 9 11 4 11 31	5 6 7 3 11 6
7	Fr	22	33	[illegible]	♄ stationary.	4 29 7 33 [illegible] 22 3 32	4 38 7 31 11 32 4 55	4 40 7 29 11 34 6 14	4 43 7 26 11 34 0 32	5 0 7 9 11 37 Morn	5 6 7 3 11 39
8	Sa	22	26	[illegible]	*showers.*	4 30 7 33 Morn 4 14	4 38 7 31 Morn 1 32	4 41 7 28 Morn 6 57	4 43 7 26 Morn 1 15	5 0 7 9 Morn 0 14	5 7 7 2 Morn
9	A	22	19	[illegible]	☽ in apogee.	4 31 7 32 0 [illegible] 5 [illegible]	4 39 7 30 0 [illegible] 2 24	4 41 7 28 0 4 7 43	4 44 7 25 0 5 2 1	5 1 7 9 0 10 1 6	5 7 7 2 0 14
10	M	22	11	[illegible]	[illegible] b. 14[illegible]	4 31 7 32 0 31 5 53	4 40 7 30 0 34 3 17	4 42 7 28 0 35 8 36	4 45 7 25 0 37 2 54	5 1 7 8 0 44 1 53	5 8 7 2 0 49
11	Tu	22	3	[illegible]	J. Q. Adams b. 1767.	4 32 7 32 1 4 6 38	4 40 7 30 1 [illegible] 4 23	4 43 7 27 1 [illegible] 9 43	4 45 7 25 1 11 4 [illegible]	5 2 7 8 1 22 2 35	5 8 7 2 1 27
12	W	21	55	[illegible]	*Look for*	4 33 7 31 1 49 [illegible] 9	4 41 7 29 1 45 5 36	4 43 7 27 1 46 10 45	4 46 7 24 1 49 5 2	5 3 7 8 2 4 4 2	5 9 7 1 2 7
13	Th	21	46	[illegible]	Antares sou. 8 32.	4 34 7 31 2 21 [illegible] 4	4 42 7 29 2 27 6 38	4 44 7 26 2 29 11 47	4 47 7 24 2 31 6 2	5 3 7 8 2 44 5 4	5 9 7 1 2 52
14	Fr	21	37	[illegible]	☽ runs low. [illegible]	4 34 7 30 3 [illegible] 9 6	4 43 7 28 3 12 7 38	4 45 7 26 3 14 Ev 43	4 47 7 23 3 17 7 1	5 3 7 7 3 31 6 3	5 10 7 1 3 39
15	Sa	21	27	[illegible]	*thunder showers.*	4 35 7 30 3 59 10 45	4 43 7 27 4 4 8 9	4 45 7 25 4 6 1 39	4 48 7 23 4 9 7 45	5 4 7 7 4 23 6 45	5 10 7 1 4 32
16	A	21	17	[illegible]	4th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 35 7 29 Rises 11 27	4 44 7 27 Rises 8 51	4 46 7 25 Rises 2 17	4 49 7 22 Rises 8 26	5 5 7 6 Rises 7 27	5 11 7 0 Rises
17	M	21	7	[illegible]	E. Gerry born 17[illegible].	4 36 7 28 8 17 Ev 6	4 45 7 26 8 14 9 36	4 47 7 24 8 13 2 48	4 50 7 22 8 13 9 [illegible]	5 5 7 6 8 [illegible] 8 6	5 12 7 0 8 6
18	Tu	20	57	[illegible]	*Keep Looking*	4 37 7 28 8 54 0 46	4 46 7 26 8 [illegible] 10 19	4 48 7 23 8 51 3 29	4 50 7 21 8 59 9 4[illegible]	5 6 7 5 8 43 8 46	5 12 6 59 8 42
19	W	20	46	[illegible]	Inferior [illegible]	4 38 7 26 9 29 1 23	4 47 7 25 9 22 10 47	4 48 7 23 9 29 4 6	4 51 7 20 9 27 10 24	5 7 7 5 9 23 9 23	5 13 6 59 9 23
20	Th	20	35	[illegible]	Vega s. 10 35. ☽ ♂	4 [illegible] 7 2[illegible] [illegible] 3 2[illegible]	4 47 7 24 10 3 11 36	4 49 7 22 9 3 4 45	4 52 7 20 10 3 11 3	5 7 7 4 10 2 10 2	5 13 6 58 10 3
21	Fr	20	23	[illegible]	*for showers*	4 43 7 2[illegible] 10 3[illegible] 2 44	4 47 7 23 10 35 Ev [illegible]	4 50 7 22 10 37 5 27	4 [illegible] 7 19 10 39 11 45	5 8 7 4 10 42 10 44	5 14 6 57 10 43
22	Sa	20	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 49 7 2[illegible] 11 12 3 3[illegible]	4 48 7 25 11 14 0 22	4 51 7 21 11 15 6 11	4 5[illegible] 7 18 11 16 Ev 29	5 8 7 3 11 23 11 26	5 14 6 57 11 25
23	A	19	59	[illegible]	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 45 7 2[illegible] 11 56 4 17	4 50 7 24 11 52 1 42	4 51 7 20 11 54 7 0	4 54 7 17 11 55 1 15	5 9 7 3 Morn Ev 17	5 15 6 57 Morn
24	M	19	46	[illegible]	☽ in per. [illegible]	4 46 7 2[illegible] Morn 5 14	4 51 7 21 Morn 2 38	4 52 7 19 Morn 7 57	4 55 7 17 Morn 2 15	5 10 7 2 0 3 1 14	5 15 6 56 0 2
25	Tu	19	33	[illegible]	St. James. *Very*	4 47 7 25 0 21 6 2[illegible]	4 52 7 20 0 35 3 44	4 53 7 19 0 37 9 3	4 56 7 16 0 38 3 21	5 10 7 2 0 50 2 2	5 16 6 56 0 56
26	W	19	20	[illegible]	St. Anne. *hot*	4 48 7 24 1 1[illegible] 7 32	4 53 7 19 1 23 4 50	4 53 7 17 1 39 10 19	4 57 7 15 1 27 4 36	5 11 7 1 1 49 3 35	5 17 6 55 1 47
27	Th	19	6	[illegible]	☽ runs high. [illegible]	4 49 7 23 2 11 8 [illegible]	4 54 7 18 2 16 6 14	4 54 7 16 2 19 11 33	4 58 7 14 2 20 5 51	5 12 7 0 2 34 4 39	5 17 6 55 2 41
28	Fr	18	52	[illegible]	*days.*	4 50 7 22 3 3 9 5[illegible]	4 54 7 17 3 14 7 21	4 55 7 15 3 16 Morn	4 59 7 13 3 18 6 52	5 12 6 59 3 32 5 57	5 18 6 54 3 38
29	Sa	18	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 51 7 21 4 16 10 52	4 55 7 16 4 15 8 17	4 56 7 14 4 17 0 46	4 59 7 12 4 19 7 54	5 13 6 58 4 32 6 53	5 18 6 53 4 38
30	A	18	24	[illegible]	Dog days begin.	4 52 7 20 Sets 11 43	4 56 7 15 Sets 9 7	4 57 7 13 Sets 1 36	5 0 7 11 Sets 8 44	5 14 6 57 Sets 7 43	5 19 6 53 Sets
31	M	18	9	[illegible]	Vega sou. 9 52.	4 53 7 19 8 0 Morn	4 57 7 14 7 58 9 52	4 57 7 12 7 58 2 35	5 1 7 10 7 57 9 29	5 14 6 57 7 51 8 52	5 20 6 5[illegible] 7 38

SUN ON MERID.			
D.	H.	M.	S.
1	[illegible]	6	0
7	[illegible]	5	36
13	[illegible]	4	31
19	[illegible]	3	17
25	[illegible]	1	45

MOON'S PHASES.	Boston. New Eng., N. Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa.	N. Y. City. Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois.	Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois, & Missouri.	Washington City. Virgin., Del., Md., Ken., Ill., & Mo.	Charleston. North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss., & Ark.	N. Orleans. Mobile. Flor. & Texas.
First Quarter	d 6 A.M. [illegible] E.	d 6 A.M. [illegible] E.	d 6 [illegible] E.	d 6 [illegible] E.	d 6 [illegible] E.	d 6 [illegible]
Full Moon	14 3 [illegible] E.	14 3 [illegible] E.	14 [illegible] E.	14 [illegible] E.	14 [illegible] E.	14 [illegible]
Third Quarter	[illegible] 11 [illegible] M.	[illegible] 11 [illegible] M.	[illegible] M.	[illegible] M.	[illegible] M.	[illegible]
New Moon	[illegible] E.	[illegible] E.	[illegible] E.	[illegible] E.	[illegible] E.	[illegible]

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's dec. N.	☽ pl.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Boston: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets / H. W. Bost.	N. Y. City: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets / H. W. N. Y.	Philadel.: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets / H. W. Phila.	Washington: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets / H. W. Balt.	Charleston: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets / H. W. Char.	N. Orleans: Sun Ris. / Sun Sets / Moon Sets
1	Tu	17 54	♍	Altair sou. 11 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	W	17 37	♍	☽ C. Very hot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Th	[illegible]	♎	Burr's tri. com. 1807	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Fr	17 6	♎	and sultry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Sat	16 50	♎	♄ south 2 46.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	A	16 34	♏	Transfiguration.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Mo	16 17	♏	♀ gr. elongation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Tu	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	Frequent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	We	15 42	[illegible]	Altair sou. 11 25.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Th	15 25	[illegible]	St. Lawrence.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Fr	15 [illegible]	[illegible]	showers.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Sat	14 49	[illegible]	Geo. IV. b. 1762.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	A	14 31	[illegible]	8th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Mo	14 12	[illegible]	Altair sou. 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Tu	13 53	[illegible]	Napoleon b. 1769.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	We	[illegible]	[illegible]	☽ C. Expect some-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Th	[illegible]	[illegible]	♄ sou. 1 38. what	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Fr	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prus. Sum. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Sat	[illegible]	[illegible]	☽ in per. showers.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	A	[illegible]	[illegible]	9th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]	William IV. b. 1765.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Tu	[illegible]	[illegible]	♀ stat. [illegible] Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	We	[illegible]	[illegible]	☽ runs high. one	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Th	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Bartholomew.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Fri	[illegible]	[illegible]	♄ south 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	Sat	[illegible]	[illegible]	showery.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	A	[illegible]	[illegible]	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Augustine.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	Tu	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. J. Bap. beh. ☽ C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	We	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cooler or	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Th	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bunyan d. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Moon's Phases		Boston, New Eng., N.Y. St., U. Canada, Mich., Wis., & Iowa	N.Y. City, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., & Illinois	Philadel. Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois & Missouri	Washington City, Virgin., Ky., Mo., Ken., Ill. & Mo.	Charleston, North & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss. & Ark.	N. Orleans, Mobile, Flor. & Texas
First Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full Moon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Moon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

D. M.	D. W.	Sun's Dec.	Miscellanies	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Bos.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. N.Y.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Phila.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Balt.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Chas.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Days	Moon's Phases / Explanations	Boston, New Eng., N. Y. State, Mich., Wis., Iowa	N. Y. City, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind., Illinois	Philadelphia, Penn., N. Jersey, Ind., Ill., Kansas	Washington City, Virginia, Ky., Mo., Cal.	Charleston, N. Carolina, Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark.	N. Orleans, Texas, Florida
[illegible]	First Quarter ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Full Moon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Third Quarter ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Moon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun's...	EXPLANATIONS	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Bost.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. N. Y.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Phila.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Balt.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Chas.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets
[illegible]	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. Luke.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. Simon & Jude.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	MOON'S PHASES	Boston, New Eng., N. Y. State, Michigan, Wis., Iowa, Oregon	N. Y. City, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Ind. & Illinois	Philadelphia, Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio, Ind., Illinois & Missouri	Washington City, Virginia, Ky., Mo., Kan., Ill. & Mo.	Cincinnati, Iowa, & S. Car., Geo., Tenn., Ala., Miss. & Ark.	N. Orleans, Mobile, Flor. & Texas
[illegible]	First Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Full Moon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Third Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Moon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MISCELLANIES	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Bos.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. N. Y.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, H. W. Phila.	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets	Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Twelfth Month.

December, [illegible]—Begins on Friday.

		Boston	N. Y. City	Philadel.	Washington City	Charleston	N. Orleans, Mobile
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

James Knox Polk, of Tennessee	President	Salary, $25,000
George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania	Vice President	" 5,000

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	*Secretary of State*	Salary, $6,000
Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi	*Secretary of the Treasury*	" 6,000
William L. Marcy, of New York	*Secretary of War*	" 6,000
John Y. Mason, of Virginia	*Secretary of the Navy*	" 6,000
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee	*Postmaster General*	" 6,000
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	*Attorney General*	" 4,000

THE SENATE

The Senate consists of two members from each State. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third being elected biennially. The figures denote the period when each Senator's term expires.

Democrats in *Italics*; Whigs in CAPITALS.

MAINE

John Fairfield	1851
J. W. Bradbury	1853

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Charles G. Atherton	1849
JOHN P. HALE	1853

VERMONT

WILLIAM UPHAM	1849
SAMUEL S. PHELPS	1851

MASSACHUSETTS

DANIEL WEBSTER	1851
JOHN DAVIS	1853

RHODE ISLAND

ALBERT C. GREENE	1851
JOHN H. CLARKE	1853

CONNECTICUT

John M. Niles	1849
JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON	1851

NEW YORK

John A. Dix	1849
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851

NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM L. DAYTON	1851
JACOB W. MILLER	1853

PENNSYLVANIA

Simon Cameron	1849
Daniel Sturgeon	1851

OHIO

William Allen	1849
THOMAS CORWIN	1851

INDIANA

Edward A. Hannegan	1849
Jesse D. Bright	1851

ILLINOIS

Sidney Breese	1849
Stephen A. Douglas	1853

MICHIGAN

Lewis Cass	1851
Alpheus Felch	1853

WISCONSIN

(Not represented.)

IOWA

(Not elected.)
(Legislature Democratic.)

DELAWARE

JOHN M. CLAYTON	1853
PRESLEY SPRUANCE	1853

MARYLAND

JAMES A. PEARCE	1849
REVERDY JOHNSON	1851

VIRGINIA

James M. Mason	1851
R. M. T. Hunter	1853

KENTUCKY

J. J. CRITTENDEN	1849
JOS. R. UNDERWOOD	1853

TENNESSEE

Hopkins L. Turney	1851
(A Whig.)	

MISSOURI

David R. Atchison	1849
Thomas H. Benton	1851

ARKANSAS

Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
Chester Ashley	1851

LOUISIANA

HENRY JOHNSON	1849
S. U. Downs	1853

TEXAS

Thomas J. Rusk	1851
(1 Vacancy.)	

MISSISSIPPI

Jefferson Davis	1851
H. S. Foote	1853

NORTH CAROLINA

GEO. E. BADGER	1849
W. P. MANGUM	1853

SOUTH CAROLINA

A. P. Butler	1849
J. C. Calhoun	1853

GEORGIA

W. T. Colquitt	1849
CHARLES DOUGHERTY	

FLORIDA

J. D. Westcott, Jun.	1849
D. L. Yulee	1851

ALABAMA

A. P. Bagby	1849
(1 Vacancy.)	1853

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS

Democrats in *Italics*; Whigs in CAPITALS.

Maine 7

H. Hammons
A. W. H. Clapp
Hiram Belcher
Franklin Clark
E. K. Smart
J. S. Wiley
Hez. Williams

New Hampshire 4

AMOS TUCK
C. H. Peaslee
JAMES WILSON
J. H. Johnson

Vermont 4

WM. HENRY
J. COLLAMER
GEO. P. MARSH
Lucius B. Peck

Massachusetts 10

R. C. WINTHROP
DANIEL P. KING

[illegible] — continued

[illegible]

STATISTICS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845*	1846	1847
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
N. Hamp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
R. Island	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Jersey	[illegible]				[illegible]		[illegible]	
Penn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Indiana		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Wisconsin				[illegible]			[illegible]	
Iowa							[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

* The returns of 1845 are very incomplete.

There is nothing in the history of politics in this country, that can be compared with this. Its small beginning, its [illegible] unity of purpose, its absolute unity both of purpose and movement, amidst the utmost efforts to subvert or [illegible] it, to distract or destroy it, should warn both politicians and slave holders that the Liberty Party cannot be destroyed until it has destroyed slavery. No other small party has ever stood upright and uncontaminated through two Presidential campaigns. The Liberty Party has not only done this, but it stands now in full array, and with its original unity of design, ready for its third campaign. Success to it!

NATIONAL STATISTICS,

For the year ending June 30, 1846.

Imports into the United States, value		[illegible]
Exports, products of the U. S.	[illegible]	
Foreign Products	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Estimated Tonnage of the United States		[illegible]
Revenue of the United States, from Customs,	[illegible]	
" " " Lands	[illegible]	
" " Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Expenditures of the United States		[illegible]
Number of Post Offices		[illegible]
Yearly transportation of the Mail (miles)		[illegible]
Increase of transportation in the year		[illegible]
Receipts for the year		[illegible]
Expenses of the Post Office		[illegible]

The One Idea.

A speaker at a Liberty convention, objecting to the proposition to join other questions to the issue made by the Liberty Party, said that if a sportsman can stand so as to bring down his bird, there is no fear but the feathers will come with it. Liberty first, said John P. Hale.

The Wilmot Proviso.

In the year 1787, sixty years ago, before the Constitution of the United States was formed, the white population northwest of the Ohio river did not exceed 6,000. Slavery had a footing there, and such of the inhabitants as could afford it, held slaves. Congress passed an ordinance, or fundamental law, respecting that territory, that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be convicted." Under this ordinance, those States have grown beyond all example, and now number nearly four and a half millions of inhabitants. By the Missouri compromise, in 1820, Congress basely allowed slavery to exist in the State of Missouri, and so much of the remainder of the territory gained from France, as lies south of 36 degrees and 30 minutes N. latitude. In Mexico, slavery has been utterly abolished for nearly 20 years. When it became evident that our Government would acquire a large extent of Mexican territory by the war, Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved that a similar ordinance to that of 1787 be extended over all territory that may hereafter be acquired by the United States. This has been passed twice in the House of Representatives, and as often rejected by the Senate! What statesman, with the example of the North-west before him, can justify himself by refusing to legislate thus beneficently for any territory that may come under his control? This question is destined to agitate the nation more and more deeply. The vote in the last Congress stood as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Free States. Whigs, 48; Democrats, 43; Native Americans, 5—96.
Slave States. Whigs, 1; Democrats, 0—1. Total, 97.

AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Free States. Whigs, 0; Democrats, 23.
Slave States. Whigs, 21; Democrats, 58—79. Total, 102.

IN THE SENATE, FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Free States. Whigs, 14; Democrats, 7—21.

AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Slave States. Whigs, 11; Democrats, 18—29.
Free States. Whigs, 0; Democrats, 2—2. Total, 31.

Thank Heaven, the sentiment of New England was unanimous in both Houses, and but a single absentee.

Resources of the North and South.

A travelling correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in 1840, stated the comparative products of the two sections; showing that the agricultural products of the North exceeded those of the South by nearly fifty-three millions of dollars, and the manufacturing products by two hundred and ninety millions—total, $343,000,000. This writer adds $80,000,000 to this difference, to compensate for the superior advantages of the North. The difference has greatly increased since 1840, by the increased value of the agricultural products of the North, and the vigorous increase of manufactures. The New York Herald says:

"The importations of specie into this country since the 1st of January, have been about twenty-five millions of dollars. This, however, is but a portion of the amount we have received for flour and grain exported, the whole value of which is sixty millions, or fifty over and above our usual shipments. The profits on these shipments have been immense."

Very Uncertain. "Boy, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman, the other day, as he stepped on board of a steam-boat, of a slave who was lounging on the guards. "I did belong to Massa Williams, sir, when I came aboard, but he's been in the cabin playin' poker wid the captain, 'bout an hour; I don't know who I do belong to, now."

POPULATION TABLE,

Showing the aggregate Population by States, according to the Census of 1840; the number of Representatives under the last apportionment; the estimated Population in 1850; the number of Representatives according to the existing ratio, one for every [illegible].

In making the estimate for the new States of the South and West, the principle has been followed which is adopted in the annual reports of the United States Patent Office. It is believed that the actual enumeration will be more favorable to the *free* States of the West.

States.	Pop. 1840.	Rep.	Pop. 1850.	Rep.	States.	Pop. 1840.	Rep.	Pop. 1850.	Rep.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Hamp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California			[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas			[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]					
					In Slave States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Free States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					

The increase of the free States, according to this estimate, during the decennial ten years ending with 1850, will be [illegible] per cent., and that of the slave States [illegible] per cent.

The power of the South in the House of Representatives, will be [illegible] per cent., or a little less than three-eighths of the whole.

It is taken for granted, in all these calculations, that before the next apportionment is made, California will be added to the number of free States.

By adopting the old ratio, [illegible], after the last census, the four large free States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts, lost each a representative, which they would have retained, had the ratio been [illegible]. This was the only effect of that ratio. Who can calculate the difference it might have made in public affairs, had there been four more members from those States? Who voted for that ratio?

In 1790, New England, with [illegible] square miles, had [illegible] inhabitants. Now it has [illegible], a gain of [illegible] per cent in sixty years. Virginia with [illegible] square miles had [illegible] inhabitants, which have increased to [illegible], a gain of only [illegible] per cent in sixty years.

There are now 30 States. If the election comes into the House of Representatives, the vote is given by States, Texas having the same power as New York. At the present time, the Democrats have 13 States and the Whigs 11; there are three States equally divided, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Georgia; and three States yet to be determined, Maryland, Louisiana, and Mississippi. All these States were represented by a majority of Democrats in the last Congress, but Maryland and Louisiana are considered Whig States; and if they prove so, and Mississippi Democratic, the election will be tied in the House, unless one party or the other can present a candidate who will unite one of the divided States. The only chance for this will be to pay court to the slaveholders of Georgia, which both parties will be sure to do.

SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Showing the number of Slaveholding States, and the growth of Slavery from 1790 to 1850, the latter being estimated from the best data.

States.	1790.	1800	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Delaware . .	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	
Maryland . .	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,994	89,495	77,779
Virginia . . .	293,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,987	490,939
North Carolina .	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601	245,817	245,365
South Carolina .	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,038	336,819
Georgia . . .	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944	351,160
Alabama . .				41,879	117,549	253,532	310,495
Mississippi . .		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	290,115
Louisiana . .			34,660	69,064	109,588	165,218	217,415
Arkansas . .				1,617	4,576	19,935	36,485
Tennessee . .	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	230,519
Kentucky . .	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	180,079	201,730
Missouri . . .			3,011	10,222	25,091	58,240	104,535
Florida . . .						25,558	51,118
Texas . . .							25,000
District of Columbia		3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,015
Total, . . .	657,437	857,095	1,163,854	1,538,098	2,009,074	2,482,416	2,957,337

The estimated increase of slaves is only 474,921, a fraction less than 20 per cent. The impossibility of increasing the number of slaves beyond a certain rate, is one of the natural barriers to the increase of the slave power.

ANNUAL POPULAR VOTE OF THE OLD PARTIES SINCE 1836.

Elections.	Date.	Democratic Vote.	Whig Vote.	Democr. majority.	Whig majority.	Aggregate Vote.
Presidential . . .	1836	763,587	737,711	25,876		1,501,298
State	1837	819,203	927,213		108,010	1,746,416
State	1838	956,019	1,066,712		110,693	2,022,731
State	1839	1,011,168	972,347	38,821		1,983,515
State	1840	1,131,943	1,198,436		66,493	2,337,451
Presidential . . .	1840	1,128,303	1,274,203		145,900	2,402,506
State	1841	1,053,502	1,025,330	28,233		2,090,998
State	1842	1,133,938	1,033,828	100,110		2,218,551
State	1843	1,073,157	983,433	89,724		2,139,845
State	1844	1,111,702	1,028,753	83,000		2,212,400
Presidential . . .	1844	1,327,325	1,288,533	38,792		2,615,858
State	1845*	392,097	471,079		78,982	864,375
State	1846*	860,042	864,952		4,910	1,724,994

* These years quite imperfect.

These votes show a Democratic majority in seven of these years, and a Whig majority in six years. The aggregate of seven Democratic majorities is 404,465, being an average of 57,781. The aggregate of Whig majorities is 514,994, being an average of 85,832. The average number of votes is upwards of two millions; of which the Whig majorities average a little over four per cent., and the Democratic majorities a little less than three per cent. Hence, a change of politics in less than one twentieth of the voters, changes the administration. These changes take place chiefly among those who are least qualified to judge of the public interest, and least worthy to be trusted with the destinies of the country. It is by this *equal* division of parties that

the slaveholders govern the country. This division appears to be continuous. Can any man tell what is the great national question, which the American people find so difficult, that in thirteen years they have made no progress in solving it? Is that division so important, that no attention can be given to the cries of the slave, and the duty of abolishing slavery?

TABLE

Showing the times of holding State Elections, and the number of Electors each State has been entitled to under every apportionment, with the estimated number in 1850.

STATES	TIME OF ELECTION.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.							
		1790	1792	1800	1810	1820	1830	1842	1850
Maine	Second Monday in September					9	10	9	11
New Hampshire	Second Tuesday in March	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	6
Vermont	First Tuesday in September		4	6	8	7	7	6	6
Massachusetts	Second Monday in November	10	16	19	22	15	14	12	15
Rhode Island	First Wednesday in April		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	First Monday in April	7	9	9	9	8	8	6	7
New York	Tuesday after 1st Mond. in Nov.		12	19	29	36	42	36	46
New Jersey	Tuesday after 1st Mond. in Nov.	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	8
Pennsylvania	Second Tuesday in October	10	15	20	25	28	30	26	33
Ohio	Second Tuesday in October			3	8	16	21	23	30
Indiana	First Monday in August				3	5	9	12	17
Illinois	First Monday in August				3	3	5	9	12
Michigan	First Monday in October							5	8
Iowa	First Monday in August								5
Wisconsin	First Monday in September								4
Delaware	Second Tuesday in November								3
FREE STATES		38	73	95	127	147	165	161	215
Delaware	Second Tuesday in November	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	
Maryland	First Wednesday in October	6	8	11	11	11	10	8	9
Virginia	Third Thursday in April	10	21	24	25	24	23	17	16
North Carolina	First Thursday in August		12	14	15	15	15	11	11
South Carolina	Second Monday in October	7	8	10	11	11	11	9	9
Georgia	First Monday in October	5	4	6	8	9	11	10	12
Alabama	First Monday in August					5	7	9	11
Mississippi	First Monday in November					3	4	6	8
Louisiana	First Monday in July				3	5	5	6	8
Tennessee	First Thursday in August			5	8	11	15	13	15
Kentucky	First Monday in August		4	8	12	14	15	12	13
Missouri	First Monday in August					3	4	7	11
Arkansas	First Monday in October							3	3
Texas	First Monday in November							4	4
Florida	Fourth Monday in May							3	3
SLAVE STATES		31	60	81	97	114	123	121	133
TOTAL		69	133	176	224	261	288	282	348

By an Act of Congress, the Presidential Electors are to be chosen on the Tuesday following the *first* Monday in November. This, in 1848, will be the seventh day of the month, and will bring the Presidential election, in Massachusetts, *the week before* the State election.

All the States, except South Carolina, choose Presidential Electors by popular vote. That State chooses them by the Legislature.

The relative power of the Slave States, in the Presidential elections, under the several apportionments, has been as follows, viz.: 45 per cent., 45, 46, 43.3, 43.7, 43, 42.9, and 38 per cent. under the next. The Slave States have lost 8 per cent. of their power in 50 years, notwithstanding the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas!

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THE STATES.

As the Presidential Election comes this year, it has been deemed proper to give a tabular view of the votes of the two old parties, ever since they were organized in their present form. The table shows the electoral votes from 1828 to 1844, and the popular vote at the last three elections.

STATES.	Popular Vote 1836 Dem.	Popular Vote 1836 Whig	Popular Vote 1840 Dem.	Popular Vote 1840 Whig	Popular Vote 1844 Dem.	Popular Vote 1844 Whig	Electoral Vote 1828 D.	1828 W.	1832 D.	1832 W.	1836 D.	1836 W.	1840 D.	1840 W.	1844 D.	1844 W.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	46,201	46,612	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Vermont	14,037	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
Free States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
S. Carolina—Chosen by the Legislature							[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Slave States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

Was formed in May, 1840. The aim, in its formation, was to present the anti-slavery cause, as such, free from foreign questions, to the American people.

"The object of this Society shall be the entire extinction of slavery and the slave-trade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of the people of color." —*Const.*, *Art.* 2.

"The following are the fundamental principles of this Society: That slaveholding and slave-trading are heinous sins in the sight of God, and violations of the rights of man, and ought to be immediately abandoned; that so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave-trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings; that the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade is to be attained by moral, religious, and pacific means; that while this society exacts no specific pledge as a condition of membership, it will urge on all the duty of exercising their political franchise against the election of any slaveholder, and in behalf of the enslaved; that the legislative action of government should be invoked to abolish slavery and the slave-trade; for the enfranchisement of free people of color; and to restrain the lawless from invading the rights of others; and that no measures be resorted to by this Society, in the prosecution of these objects, but such as are in entire accordance with these principles." —*Const.*, *Art.* 3.

OFFICERS FOR 1846-7.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, *President*; F. J. LEMOYNE, M. D., and JAMES G. BIRNEY, *Vice Presidents*; Prof. T. H. Hudson, *Corresponding Secretary*; C. N. Branny, *Recording Secretary*; WILLIAM E. WHITING, *Treasurer*; Arthur Tappan, Lewis Tappan, Alvan Stewart, Wm. Johnson, William C. Whiting, Luther Lee, S. S. Jocelyn, Christopher Rush, Wm. Shotwell, Wm. Little, J. Warner, Wm. Jay, Samuel E. Cornish, S. W. Benedict, R. G. Williams, Arnold Buffum, George Whipple, C. B. Ray, and Samuel White, *Executive Committee*.

The receipts of the Society, in the year ending May 1, 1847, were $19,300.

The Executive Committee have a definite plan of effort, adopted in 1846, of which the following are the outlines, viz.:

1. A leading object is the establishment and support of an able anti-slavery paper at Washington city, with all the literary aid, foreign and domestic correspondence, and other means, that will give it strength and influence. Connected with it is a commodious building, opposite the Patent Office, which is furnished with a steam-engine, printing presses, and fonts of type, equal in quality to any office in the country. One of the ablest reporters in Congress is a regular contributor to the paper.

2. The preparation and publication of Anti-Slavery Tracts and Books. For a few years, the number of such publications has been small. The committee intend to extend this, as fast and as far as the community will furnish the means.

3. To employ, as far as they have the means, one or more agents in each State, not to supersede or control, but to co-operate with the friends of the cause in such State.

4. To maintain an extensive correspondence all over the country, in the Free States, in the Slave States, and in foreign countries, for the furtherance of the cause. For all these efforts there is a loud demand and the greatest encouragement. The work is limited only by the amount of funds at their disposal.

Friends of the Slave, are not the above plans good? Ought they not to be carried out? Does not the cause of the slave greatly need such tracts and books? It is true you have urgent local calls, and what friend of freedom has not? Ought you not, then, as well as others, to help the General Committee, too? Suppose you, and the friends around you, make up a contribution of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred dollars for this purpose. Only set about it, and how easily it is done. Will you not do it, and cheer the Committee, and help the Slave? Do you believe the slaves in this country are ever to be free? Of course you do. Do you "show your faith by your works?"

CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ERA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1st October, 1847.

Dear Sir: The time has arrived when it becomes proper and necessary to ask your aid in behalf of the National Era. Nine months ago, the first number was issued; many regarded it as a hazardous experiment, but events have shown that the moment for starting an enterprise of so much importance was wisely selected.

The influence of the paper, already manifested by various indications in Washington, affords strong ground for hope that ere long the public sentiment of this city will be essentially renovated on the subject of slavery.

It was extensively circulated and read among members of the last congress, and the influence it then exerted, although of so recent date, warrants the belief that it will contribute greatly to the efficiency of the advocates of Liberty in the approaching congress, as well as the exposure of the insidious acts by which their adversaries are accustomed to accomplish their purposes.

This congress will be one of unprecedented interest. The whole country is looking forward to its meeting with great anxiety. The future history of this union and of republicanism, in this country, may be determined by its decisions. Of its proceedings, of the movements of its cliques, and managers, and factions, the *Era* will present a faithful record. And who can exaggerate the importance of bringing to bear upon its members the power of the anti-slavery press!

The *Era* has obtained a large exchange and a considerable subscription list in the slaveholding states; so that it furnishes the most favorable medium through which the anti-slavery sentiment of the free states can be made known to the South, and Liberty men be vindicated against misrepresentation.

The slavery propagandists of the South, having seen the advantage gained to the anti-slavery cause by the establishment of an anti-slavery paper at the seat of the general government, feel the importance of counteracting its influence. They have proclaimed their plan: a committee has been appointed, a treasurer chosen, and donations called for, with a view to the publication, in this city, of a paper which shall be the organ of the slave power. The reign of terror is thus passing away, and slaveholders consent to discuss. This is one triumph achieved by the establishment here of the *Era*.

But we are on the mere threshold of our enterprise. It is a laborious and costly one. *The subscription list, though large, has not been sufficient to meet the expenses of publication.* The location of the paper at the seat of government imposes upon us the necessity of meeting, upon an equal footing, large printing establishments, sustained, to a great extent, by the public printing— a source of revenue from which we have been excluded, illegally, as we think— and hence we are obliged to make a large outlay to maintain the attractions of its appearance and the value of its correspondence. Besides this, the expense of living is much heavier than in northern cities, and the cost of printing nearly twice as much.

Shall an enterprise, so auspiciously commenced, be permitted to languish? The time for which a large majority of our subscribers have paid, will expire on the first of January next. As our terms require payment strictly in advance, it is to be feared that many, through mere inattention, will suffer their subscriptions to expire without renewing them.

The considerations we have presented justify this appeal to you. Will you not aid us by timely, vigorous, well-directed efforts, to renew present subscriptions, and obtain new ones? As ours is not a money-making concern, for, should there unexpectedly be any profits, they would be appropriated to the promotion of the interests of our common cause, it is hoped that our friends will render their services gratuitously. But when circumstances render this inconvenient, or inexpedient, we shall cheerfully allow agents *fifty cents* for each *new* subscriber, and *twenty-five* cents on every *old* subscriber, who renews.

L. P. NOBLE, *Publisher*
For the Am. & For. Anti-Slavery Soc.

Decline of Southern Exports.

The following statement, taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, shows how surely the resources of the South are declining, notwithstanding the increase of population. The first column is for the year ending Sept. 30, 1836, and the other for the year ending July 30, 1845.

EXPORTS OF SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

	1836	1845
Unmanufactured Cotton, about	$71,284,925	$51,739,643
Tobacco,	10,404,464	8,008,317
Rice,	2,548,750	2,160,456
Naval Stores and Indigo,	613,300	816,630
	$88,241,176	$65,723,486
Showing a falling off in ten years of		$22,517,790

The population of the South in 1836 was, by estimation, about	6,500,000
In 1845 it was, by estimation, about	8,250,000
Showing an increase of population of	1,750,000

In other words, with a million and three quarters added to the people who are to be supported, the means of support have fallen off more than twenty two millions and a half. If in 1837, with a less population and a greater income, the bankruptcy of the South sunk so much Northern capital, what will it do now, in case of another commercial crisis, which is severely threatened? The sooner our Northern merchants make a few figures on this subject, the better it will be for them.

Abolition in France.

The French Abolitionists are now embracing the doctrine of the Abolitionists of other countries, and are pressing for IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION. M. G. de Felice, the able French correspondent of the New York Observer, has published a pamphlet on the subject, which settles the question. The French Government is yielding gradually to the demands of public opinion. The latest concession is an act remodelling the courts in the colonies, so as to secure justice to the slaves. All the laws in amelioration of slavery, in practice amount to nothing. The agitation of the subject in France, however, has some salutary effect on the colonies. The leading men in Guadaloupe begin to see that the abolition of slavery itself is inevitable, and cannot be staved off but a little longer. The Colonial Council of that island has already appointed a committee to prepare a plan of emancipation. They have addressed a memorial to the king, praying his co-operation, and that the colony may then be allowed a representation in the Chambers. They say emphatically that all "*partial* emancipation, by introducing causes of dissatisfaction, will be fatal to the success of the work." They say they are impelled to this move, "in consequence of the overpowering demands of public opinion." Let American abolitionists, then, take courage, and hold on, and press forward! Though our country may be the last to do justice, she must do that justice or feel the retributive justice of God.

THE DIFFERENCE. In the winter of 1830-1, Gen. Thomas Armstrong was a Jackson Senator from the Seventh District of New York State, and for a time a boarder at the Columbian Hotel, Albany, which he left, and removed to the Eagle. A friend inquired the reason of this change. "Oh, I couldn't stand it down there," was the reply; "too much Anti-Masonry." "Why, how do you mean that?" pursued the querist, "here are Granger and Seward, and several others." "Oh yes," testily replied the general, "but *those fellows down there actually believe in it.*"

A Learned Champion of Slavery.

Dr. Estes, of Alabama, has recently published a work in direct defence of slavery. He candidly admits that, "if slavery cannot be sustained by fair argument, it should be abandoned as soon as possible, for no one can have any interest in sustaining error." Dr. E. says he has been cheered and sustained in his labors by distinguished literary gentlemen of the South, and his book has been highly commended by the Southern press generally. It is matter of satisfaction that the slaveholders have at length been driven to argument, instead of Lynch law. His arguments are, that slavery makes the slaveholders brave and courageous, more enlightened republicans, and better politicians; renders society more virtuous and moral, and the slaves themselves better and happier. This in face of the facts that, in most of the slave region, a majority of the people are unable to read or write; that no free school system can flourish there; that few newspapers circulate, and those of a meagre character; that very little support is given to the preaching of the Gospel, except in the way of marrying the preachers to the planters' widows or daughters; that the slave population is becoming bleached by the general practice of adulterous intercourse by the whites; that the North has always furnished nearly all the soldiers and sailors in time of war; that the slaves are pronounced heathen, and universally destitute of chastity or truth; and notwithstanding the Bible is withheld from the slaves. He taunts the people of the North with one fact, which ought to make their cheeks burn with self-reproach, at its manifest truth as well as baseness. He says:

"One fact is universally known, viz.: that the South has always had an undue proportion of talent and influence in the national councils.

"Out of eleven Presidents, seven have been southern men, and slaveholders.

"When Mr. Polk's time shall have expired, our present constitution will have been in existence sixty years; and forty-eight of this time, the presidential chair will have been filled by southern slaveholders.

"It has been frequently charged upon our government that it is in the hands of a junto of slaveholders, who wield it for their own particular benefit. *It is admitted that slaveholders are now, and have been, in times past, the leading politicians of the nation; and I regard this fact as one among the many evidences of southern superiority.*"

Every northern man assents to this reproach, who continues to vote for a slaveholder as President, Vice President, Speaker, or any other office, or who allows slaveholders to dictate to him how he shall vote. Nothing tends so much to open the eyes of the people of the North, as these defences of slavery.

New Granada.

The *Gazeta*, of May 9, publishes a law forbidding the importation of slaves, and making free every slave thereafter introduced into the territories of New Granada. Their exportation is also forbidden under penalty of $1,000 dollars for each slave. Slaves coming to the country with foreign owners must be removed within one year, otherwise they become free.

Abolition in Denmark.

On the 28th of July, 1847, the King of Denmark issued a proclamation, declaring that all persons who should thereafter be born in his dominions should be born free, and that all persons in servitude in his dominions on the 28th of July last, and remaining so on the 28th of July, [illegible], shall then be absolutely free, without compensation to the owners. Denmark has three small islands in the West Indies, viz.: St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's. St. Croix contains about [illegible] slaves; St. Thomas and St. John's perhaps [illegible] more.

American Charities for Ireland.—It appears that a sum had been received from the United States equaling $[illegible], which had been distributed by the hands of the Friends' committee; while, up to the same time, through the same committee, not more than $[illegible] had been received and distributed from all Great Britain and Ireland.

Number of Negro Slaves of Christian Countries.

NORTH AMERICA		French Colonies,	170,000
U. States,	[illegible]	Danish do	[illegible]
SOUTH AMERICA		Dutch do	17,000
Colombia,	[illegible]	Swedish do	[illegible]
Brazil,	2,500,000	AFRICA	
Peru,	[illegible]	Senegal (French),	10,000
Surinam (Dutch),	[illegible]	Bourbon, do	[illegible]
Cayenne (French),	[illegible]	ASIA	
WEST INDIES		Dutch E. Indies,	[illegible]
Spanish Colonies,	[illegible]		
Total,			[illegible]

The African Slave Trade.

Upon the most accurate calculation that can be made, the slave trade in Africa numbers nearly half a million of victims every year, viz:

Among Christian Powers,	120,000
" Mohammedans do	50,000
	170,000
Destroyed in procuring the above,	[illegible]
Making a total of	[illegible]

Of 1000 victims to the slave trade in Africa, the result is thus estimated:

Perish in the seizure and march, and on the coast,	500
" during the middle passage,	125
" in the first year's seasoning,	75
Remain in hopeless bondage,	300
	1,000

It is computed that there are, at any particular time, [illegible] Africans enduring the horrors of the middle passage in the hold of slavers. The results of the African slave trade, from 1800 to 1840, are estimated as follows:

Carried from Africa, to Brazil,	[illegible]
" " " to Cuba and Porto Rico,	[illegible]
" " " to French colonies and United States,	[illegible]
Liberated by capture, and died after it,	[illegible]
Total, 1800 to 1840, about	[illegible]

"From the best evidence we can obtain," says the London A. S. Reporter, "the importation of slaves into Brazil, in 1840 could not have fallen short of [illegible] with the prospect of increase during the present year (1841). *The demand for new slaves* and not the presence of armed cruisers on the African coast regulates the extent of the traffic. To break up that demand, SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED; and that is the point which has always been urged by the abolitionists both of England and America. There is no other remedy for the slave trade."

Up to January 1, 1841, the following slaves had been recaptured and liberated, viz:

At Bahamas,	[illegible]
" Rio de Janeiro,	[illegible]
" Havana,	[illegible]
" Sierra Leone,	[illegible]
" St. Helena,	[illegible]
Total,	[illegible]

The following is a statement derived from the custom house books at Rio Janeiro, showing the vessels from and to that port engaged in some sort of African trade:

DEPARTURES TO AFRICA.			ARRIVALS FROM AFRICA.		
Under the Brazilian flag,		[illegible]	Under the Brazilian flag,		[illegible]
"	American,	[illegible]	"	American,	[illegible]
"	Sardinian,	[illegible]	"	Portuguese,	[illegible]
"	Hamburgese,	[illegible]	"	Belgian,	[illegible]
"	Danish,	[illegible]	"	Hamburgese,	[illegible]
"	French,	[illegible]			
"	Portuguese,	[illegible]			[illegible]
"	Swedish,	[illegible]			
		[illegible]			

Of the thirty-two vessels which cleared for Africa and did not return to Rio Janeiro, it is fairly inferable that nearly all were engaged in the slave trade.

That all this should be true is not so wonderful or improbable, when we see the temptation held out by the slave system.

The commissioner for Loanda, on the Portuguese African coast, gives the following:

"I subjoin a statement of the net profits arising from a cargo of five hundred slaves, calculated at the average of the market prices of the past year, making an ample allowance for freight and all incidental expenses, and twenty-five per cent. from the number shipped for the proportion of deaths and casualties on the voyage:

500 slaves cost in Angola at [illegible] each	[illegible]
Freight to the Brazils at [illegible] each	[illegible]
Provisions,	[illegible]
Expenses of landing,	[illegible]
Preparing the cargo for sale,	[illegible]
Total amount of outlay,	[illegible]
400 slaves landed and sold at [illegible] each, the price of an average cargo,	[illegible]
Net profit arising to the slave dealers,	[illegible]

"The intelligence upon which this statement is founded has been furnished on the most credible authority, by different parties of whom I have made inquiries."

This is conclusive. There is no plan by which the slave trade can be put down, except by conquering the slave-consuming countries and abolishing slavery.

Calculations on the Census.

At the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in [illegible] a statement was made of the results of a variety of calculations upon the census of 1850, illustrating the past and prospective history of Slavery in our country, a few of which will be very briefly stated here.

1. Had Slavery not been allowed to extend itself beyond the limits of the spirit of the Constitution, the old States would have had in 1850 [illegible] slaves, instead of [illegible]. What would then have been the price of Slaves?

2. For each 100 whites, South Carolina has [illegible], Mississippi [illegible], Louisiana [illegible], Alabama [illegible], Georgia [illegible], Virginia [illegible], North Carolina [illegible], Kentucky [illegible], Tennessee and Maryland [illegible], Arkansas [illegible], Missouri [illegible], and the whole slave States [illegible].

3. The slaves are spread most unequally over the slave States. One county in Mississippi has [illegible] slaves to 100 whites, and another has but [illegible]. One county in Georgia has [illegible] slaves to 100 whites, and another only [illegible].

4. In several of the States the [illegible]

[illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] per cent [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] per cent [illegible]

many the exporting States have sent to market in the new States of the South:

States.	No. in [illegible]	[illegible] in [illegible]	Actual No. in [illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Applying Mr. Clay's estimate of $[illegible] as the average market value of slaves, the [illegible] exported must have brought the enormous sum of $[illegible]. [illegible] the amount [illegible] [illegible] the American slave trade in [illegible] years!

The Law of Slavery.

The law of slavery is fundamentally the same in all slaveholding countries. In law, the slave owns nothing and can acquire nothing. He is not reckoned among sentient beings but among *things*. He is reputed and adjudged to be a *chattel personal* in the hands of his owner *to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever*. The law neither [illegible] personal, civil, nor marital rights. Hence it follows that he may be tortured, beaten, [illegible], imprisoned, taken in execution, and sold at public vendue at the will, or to meet the exigencies of his owner. Hence, also, it follows that he may be separated from his wife and from his children [illegible]; for the law does not recognize him either as a husband or a father; himself, his wife, his offspring belong to another. Hence it further follows, that he may be coerced to labor by the whip, and he may, for no offence, scourged, chained and imprisoned. However barbarous the treatment and whatever may be the cause, the slave can obtain no redress; his evidence, whether it respects himself or others, they being *free men*, is of no force or validity. Unless he commit crime, he may be said, in fact, to be without the pale of law; *then* however he may be punished with dreadful severity, for what, in a *free man*, would either be no crime, or a venial offence.

The Abolition of Slavery.

As the effect, principally, of the self-denying exertions and sacrifices of abolitionists, and of the great principles they have advocated, the following results are given: In the undermentioned portions of the United States of America, slavery has been abolished, viz.: Vermont, by its constitution, in [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Massachusetts, [illegible]; Connecticut, [illegible]; Rhode Island, [illegible]; New Hampshire, [illegible]; New York, [illegible]; and New Jersey, in [illegible]. In Mexico slavery was abolished by decree in [illegible]. In certain South American republics decrees have been issued having the same object in view, viz.: Buenos Ayres, in [illegible]; Colombia, [illegible]; Chili, [illegible]; Bolivia, [illegible]; Peru, Guatemala, and Monte Video, in [illegible]; and Uruguay, in [illegible]. But the chief measure of this kind was accomplished by Great Britain in [illegible], when her legislature passed the celebrated act for the emancipation of nearly eight hundred thousand slaves in her West India Colonies, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius. Subsequently to this important act another has been passed by the Governor in Council of British India granting liberty to many millions of slaves in that vast part of the British empire. This great event took place also in [illegible]. In addition to this proclamations have been issued by the British government for the emancipation of the slaves held in bondage at the settlements in the straits of Malacca and in the recently conquered country of Scinde. In [illegible] slavery was abolished at the British settlement of Hong Kong, China. In the present year [illegible], Sweden has decreed the emancipation of the slave population in the island of St. Bartholomew, her sole possession in the West

Holland and France have enacted a law which secures to the slaves in her colonies the right to possess property, under certain limitations, and the privilege of self-redemption against the will of their masters. This is considered a first, though a very imperfect step towards their ultimate emancipation. The [illegible] the spirit of abolition [illegible] to America and Europe; the [illegible] has followed the example set him by [illegible] and Christian people, in this respect. In Russia also, both the Emperor and many of the nobles are emancipating their serfs by thousands.

To the philanthropic mind it must afford the sincerest gratification that the great act of emancipation was carried into effect in the British colonies, not only without tumult or disorder of any kind, but that the emancipated slaves received it with the liveliest gratitude and thanksgiving. The few years which have elapsed since that memorable period when they were declared free, have witnessed their advance in intelligence, wealth and respectability. No longer coerced to labor, they work diligently for moderate wages. No longer kept in ignorance by legislative [illegible], they [illegible] eagerly in all the means and the [illegible] of social and religious instruction.

What we demand for the Slave.

1. That instead of being under the unlimited control of a few irresponsible masters, they shall really receive the protection of law.

2. That the power which is now vested in every slaveholder to rob them of their just dues, to drive them into the fields like beasts, to lacerate their bodies, to sell the husband from his wife, the wife from her husband, and children from their parents, shall instantly cease.

3. That the slaves shall be employed as free laborers, fairly compensated, and fully protected in their earnings.

4. That they shall be placed under a benign and disinterested supervision, which shall secure to them the right to obtain secular and religious knowledge, to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, to accumulate wealth, and to seek an intellectual and moral equality with their white competitors. — *W. L. Garrison,* [illegible]

N. B. Mr. Garrison has since separated from the great body of abolitionists, disowns their fellowship, distrusts the protection of law, and directs his efforts chiefly to the dissolution of the union, and the overthrow of the civil and religious organizations of the country.

Bibles for the Slaves.

The American Bible Society, in their [illegible] Report, speaking of the unsettled state of society in South America, ascribes the difference between their condition and ours to the absence of the Bible there. "The Bible, more than all things else, has made the difference between their lot and ours. The Bible is a book which teaches man his individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow men. And the Bible must be spread through all these Spanish republics * * * before there can be a basis for well ordered social life or saving religion. The work too of spreading this inestimable book must devolve on those who appreciate its value." This is true of the Southern states of this union as of the southern countries of this continent. And yet the only effort has been made by the Protestant churches of this land, to evangelize the South while withholding the Bible from the working classes. A missionary of the [illegible] in the South in a letter published by the society, in [illegible], says: "There are as many slaves in the families of those connected with the churches here, as there are white members in those families, and not a single one of them that I know is found of can read the Bible; and there are not [illegible] a dozen of them that make any pretensions to piety. They are almost never called in to be present at family worship." Another [illegible] is that [illegible] slaves are [illegible]. "In almost every part of the South where there is no positive law forbidding their being instructed, public sentiment amounts to a prohibition equally effective." This "public sent

ment," doubtless, finds its chief support in the North, because no general cry has been heard from our churches here, that the slaves ought to have the Bible, and have a *right* to read it for themselves—which right every Christian is bound to honor and protect. Within a year or two, some efforts have been made to arouse the northern churches on this subject, and resolutions have been passed by a number of religious bodies, in favor of the *object*, and contributions have been sent to the Bible Society for giving the Bible to the slaves. The result is already seen at the South, in a great increase of feeling on the subject. The Virginia (Baptist) Bible Society, at their recent anniversary, passed the following resolution with only one dissentient, who was not a native of the South:

Resolved, That the Board be authorized to present copies of the Bible for gratuitous distribution among such of the colored members of our churches as are able to read and unable to purchase them.

The interest on the subject of giving the Bible to the slaves is every where increasing. The above vote of the Baptist Bible Society shows that some southern men have a conscience on this subject. If copies of the Scriptures are presented to those who are able to read, why not favor those who are able to learn to read? The more effort of this sort that is made, the better. Better, because it will create a desire for the Scriptures, and, at the same time, a desire to learn to read among the slaves. This movement ought to call forth a prompt and general co-operation by the churches of the North. Say to our fellow citizens of the South, "You must give the Bible to your slaves, let what will become of slavery. If slavery cannot stand the Bible, it must give way, and ought to perish. The Bible is made for all, and is good for all. Go forward and give your slaves the Bible, as the law of Christ requires, and we will freely contribute to meet the cost of so patriotic a work."

Every dollar sent to the Bible Society for the slaves, helps the cause!

Abolition of Slavery in Tunis.

In the year 1841, the Bey of Tunis, a Mohammedan prince, prohibited the importation or exportation of slaves. In December, 1842, he caused the slave-market in Tunis to be solemnly pulled down, and prohibited the sale of slaves; for which he gave a reason in words that deserve everlasting honor—"FOR THE GLORY OF MANKIND, TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE BRUTE CREATION." On the 22d of January, 1846, he wrote to Sir Thomas Reade, the British consul, announcing his intention to go farther, and abolish slavery itself. He says—"Our resolutions are strengthened, and we feel a real satisfaction at the accord which exists between our sentiments and those expressed by the Anti-Slavery Society, *which ennobles itself by upholding the dignity of mankind*." He then issued the following proclamation:

"From the servant of God, the Mushir Ahmed Pasha Bey, Prince of the Tunisian Dominions:

"The servitude imposed on a part of the human kind whom God has created, is a very cruel thing, and our heart shrinks from it.

"It never ceased to be the object of our attention, for years past, which we employed in adopting such proper means as could bring us to its extirpation, as is well known to you.

"Now, therefore, we have thought proper to publish that we have abolished men's slavery in all our dominions, inasmuch as we regard all slaves who are on our territory as free, and do not recognize the legality of their being kept as property.

"We have sent the necessary orders to all the governors of our Tunisian kingdom, and inform you thereof in order that you may know that all slaves that shall touch our territory, by sea or by land, shall become free.

"May you live under the protection of God!

"Written in Moharrem, 1262, (23d January, 1846)."

The War! the War! the Wicked War!

This government is involved in the guilt of a war with our only contiguous neighbor that has a republican government. If this were only an ordinary war, it would become us seriously to ponder Madison's opinion of war. In 1795, when Washington was President, and there were apprehensions of a war with France, James Madison wrote a pamphlet, in which is the following paragraph:

"Of all the evils to public liberty, war is perhaps the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germs of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes. And armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors, and emoluments, is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds are added to those of subduing the force of the people. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequality of fortunes and opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and morals engendered by both. *No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare.*"

There are two things which make the war with Mexico more atrocious and disgraceful than any other war of modern times. One is, that it was commenced by the President ordering the troops to the disputed territory, without the action of congress, as required by the constitution. And yet, so cowardly is the spirit of congress, that only two senators and fourteen representatives had the courage to vote against the ratification of this usurpation. What is the constitution worth, after it has been thus trampled on? The other consideration of atrocity is, that the war was avowedly begun, and is carried on, for the strengthening and extending of *slavery*.

The details of the war—the dreadful evils which this Protestant Christian republic is carrying into Mexico, the waste of property, the loss of life, the difficulties involved in the termination of the war, the vast expense, and the ultimate effects which the war is to have on our government, character, and destiny as a nation—are fruitful subjects of reflection. It is supposed that from twelve to twenty thousand lives of *American citizens* have already been sacrificed by disease, hardship, vice, and the sword, during this war. Some of the details are appalling. Early in 1847, Mr. Giddings showed that 23,998 officers and men had gone to Mexico in the first eight months of the war, of whom 331 deserted, 2,202 were discharged, and 15,401 remained in service; leaving 5,000 unaccounted for.

"The South Carolina regiment of volunteers left their homes in March, 1847, about 800 strong; of this number, 140 died at Vera Cruz, or on the march to Puebla, 300 were left sick in the various hospitals. About 272 were in a condition to fight, in the late battle, and, of that number, 137 (including their colonel, Pierce M. Butler) were killed or wounded; leaving a meagre remnant of 135, a moiety of whom may yet fall in battle, or perish by disease, before the war shall terminate! What a contrast will the return home of this shattered corps present to the 'pride, pomp, and circumstance' which attended their enlistment and departure for the seat of war!"—*Richmond Whig.*

"Col. Wm. B. Campbell's 1st regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men, on the march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of the gallant regiment, returned with their colonel to their homes.

"Col. Wm. T. Haskell's 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1040, on their march to Mexico. Only 300 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends, their wives and children, their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends.

"The rest of them—*thirteen hundred and thirty*—sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land."—*Jonesboro' Whig.*

The Dead Men's Road.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing to his friends in Newburyport, gives the following illustration of the horrors of war:

"One of the most horrible sights I ever saw, was when we passed through

Rev. John G. Fee.

Mr. Fee is a Presbyterian minister, of excellent character and talents, the son of a slaveholder in Kentucky. He has devoted himself to the preaching of the Gospel in his native State, *against slavery*. The church to which he ministers will admit no slaveholder to membership. He feels strong in his position, and strong in faith. In a letter dated Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis Co., Ky., Nov. 17, 1846, he says:

"Duty requires me to stay yet in Kentucky. The day of liberty is certainly dawning. God is working with us, and is making the wrath of man to praise him. Our enemies grow bold; and one poor fellow was, as we believe, bribed to assault me on the highway, as I went to and from my appointments—throwing stones and uttering abusive threats. I returned him at our Circuit Court. The Grand Jury were *unanimous in presenting him to the Court for punishment for these offences!* The decision of the judge was as noble as could be for *liberty of speech*. *We have now protection of person and liberty of speech*. The influence on the community is most manifest.

"We are a nation of brothers by blood—we are here in our infancy, in the great work of *universal* freedom. We want the aid of our brethren at the North. There is no such thing as neutrality in morals, and Christianity knows no boundary. Wherever it finds the image of God and suffering humanity, it stoops to bless them. I trust the day is near at hand, when Mason's and Dixon's line will be bridged over by true Patriotism, an enlarged Humanity, and a Heaven-born Christianity. Let us mingle together with the spirit of love, yet with fidelity."

In another letter, dated June 10, 1847, he says:

"Every day's experience convinces me that we must press the religious question. In whatever way we enter our protest against Slavery, it must be for the grand reason that it is sin against God. When we lose sight of that fact, we lose our hold upon consciences; and if appeals addressed to the mere selfish feeling of the human heart can remove any sin, they cannot one so deeply rooted as slavery. I find those who are willing to move against slavery here, are, almost all of them, impelled by conscience—by the belief that it is a religious duty. We shall ever find it exceedingly difficult to convince the slaveholder that it is to his *interest* to give up his ten or a hundred slaves, unless we can make him feel that it is his religious duty—that his *soul's eternal interests* are at stake. We shall find it exceedingly difficult to convince the non-slaveholder that it is to his interest to plead for the oppressed, when by so doing a flood of persecution is poured upon him and his family, unless we can show him that it is a religious duty—that he is bound to remove that which is in itself sin against God and man, when it is within his reach—that it is his *duty* to plead for those 'who are in bonds as bound with them.' We must press the religious question, then, and show from the *Bible* that slavery *is sin*.

"The hope of reform in our country, is in the people, guided by correct religious truth. They must be the light of the world and salt of the earth. The history of emancipation proves these positions true, in almost every case."

Value of Land.

Ohio has 83 counties, 1270 townships, and 1119 villages, towns, and cities. Hamilton county land is valued at at $11 42 per acre, it being the highest in the state. Van Wert county is valued at $1 08 per acre, it being the lowest in the state. And the average of land is $11 61 per acre. The returned value of land in Kentucky is $4 31; difference, $7 55. This amounts, on 25,014,000 of acres, to the sum of $191,100,000, which is what Kentucky falls behind Ohio in consequence of slavery. The number of slaves in Kentucky is 183,500; which, at $400 (Mr. Clay's estimate, being $100 more than they would bring), are worth, as property, $73,400,000. So that, if the state of Kentucky would buy all the slaves in the state, and tax the cost upon the land, the land-holders could not only afford to pay the tax, but would make a net profit of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And this advance in the worth of land would undoubtedly be realized in ten years.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ITS FORMATION.

This Society was formed at Albany, Sept., 1846, by a convention of the friends of Bible Missions, held for the purpose of considering the best—the scriptural methods and instrumentalities of missionary effort; to inquire which of those methods are employed, and those instrumentalities supplied, by any of the present missionary societies of our own country; and if not, *to designate* such instrumentalities and methods, and enter into arrangements for sustaining and employing them.

OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES.

The object of the Society is the conversion of the world, and the glory of God, by the propagation of a pure and free Christianity, and the gathering and sustaining of churches from which the sins of caste, polygamy, slave-holding, and the like, shall be excluded.

Believing that Christianity demands an immediate abandonment of all forms of sin, public as well as private; social, political, and organic, as well as individual; sins sustained, authorized, legalized, and even required and enjoined by civil rulers, as well as sins forbidden and punished by them; and that no one, who refuses to comply with those demands is worthy, either to be entrusted with the management of a missionary organization, or to be fellowshipped as a Christian in good standing in the church of God, they exclude such from membership, by providing that "Any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slave-holder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the Society." *Constitution, Art.* 3.

They testify against the sin of slave-holding by determining that "This Society, in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents, and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor, and conducting the missionary work, will endeavor particularly to discountenance slavery, by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow beings as slaves." *Const., Art.* 8.

FIELDS OF LABOR.

The labors of the Society have thus far been exerted in sustaining and extending the missions among the North-western Indians. The Jamaica mission, the Mendi mission, missions among the fugitives in Canada, a city missionary, and Fort missionaries in the North-western States and Territories.

The Jamaica mission has four stations and three out-stations, and requires for its successful prosecution, four ministers and four school teachers. This mission is among the emancipated slaves of Jamaica, and warmly commends itself to the sympathies of all who love God and man.

The Mendi mission was called into existence by the return of the Amistad captives to their own land. The blessing of God has hitherto been on this mission, and though surrounded by war, the wrath of man has not been permitted to molest it.

The missions among the North-western Indians are under the immediate care of the Western Evangelical Missionary Society, auxiliary to the A. M. A., and have been supported mainly at the West.

The Society pleads the cause of the *fugitive slaves in Canada*, and forwards to them the contributions of friends.

The prosperity of the missions now under the care of the A. M. Association, requires the support of thirty-five laborers in the foreign field, besides the aid extended to Home Missionaries and the brethren and sisters in Canada. But the field is the world, and the labors of the Society must be extended. Many young men now stand ready to enter into the harvest, whenever the church will supply the Society with means to send them. Shall they go forth—shall the Society be sustained in its efforts to propagate a religion of purity and love? Let the friends of God and of the slave answer.

The Society's rooms are at No. 24 Spruce street, N. Y.

Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE, 24 Spruce st., *Corresponding Secretary;* LEWIS TAPPAN, 9 Exchange Place, *Treasurer.*

Who Pays for this War?

The tax must come in one shape or another. The two hundred millions and more, which this war will cost, *must come out of the pockets of the people*; but they do not, as yet, see and feel this directly. They would allow no administration, no government, no Congress, for the sake of glory, or of party purposes, or of sustaining the slave power, to cajole them into the war, or keep them in it if they did. All this vast expenditure will be paid by the people, in a few years, through the delusive medium of the custom-house, acting as a toll or clog upon the commerce of the country, an abstraction of what ought to remain as the profits of trade and the accumulations of industry, a tax upon the *consumption* of goods, falling mainly upon the working classes of the free States. The slaves consume no dutiable goods; the poor whites of the South next to none. It is estimated that the slave States south of the Potomac and Ohio do not consume above one tenth of the articles that pay duties, and of course will pay but one tenth of the cost of the war. Massachusetts is supposed to consume as much as all the slave States, except Maryland and Missouri.

Anti-Slavery Papers in the Slave States.

A new anti-slavery paper is about to be established in Western Virginia, called the "Crisis." It is to be published at Moundsville, Marshall county, at $2 per annum. Western Virginia cast about 100 votes for Birney in 1844. This shows a determined spirit. The Era, at Washington city; the Examiner, in Kentucky; the Crisis, in Virginia; where is East Tennessee, the *Switzerland* of the South, the natural home of liberty? All these papers are firmly devoted to political action as a means of overthrowing slavery.

Slave-holder's Superiority.

Gov. Hammond, of S. Carolina, in his letters to Mr. Clarkson, labors to show that slavery is necessary to the perfection of the social state, inasmuch as it elevates the masters from the necessity of labor; and he maintains that those who labor must be an inferior race of people; and he proves this, by *giving the fact*, that in the intellectual competition of politics, the slave-holding States hold such a vast superiority, furnishing Presidents for 48 years out of 60 years, always holding the entire ascendency in Congress, and gaining the far greater share of public offices! In other words, they tell the people of the North that they have to take the burden of *ruling us*, on account of our inferiority and inability to furnish men of competent talents for the public service! What clever souls!

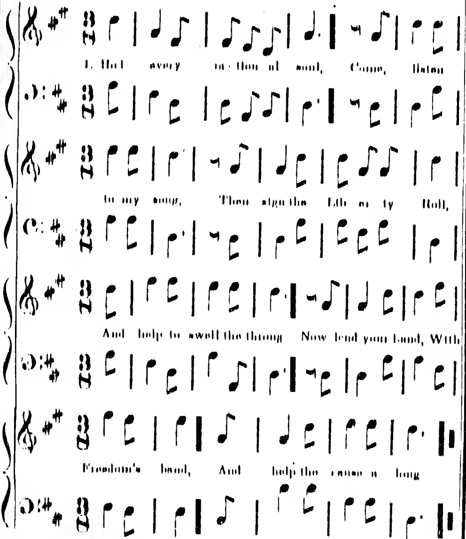
The patience and pusillanimity with which the North is expected to bear its indignation, are well hit off in the following paragraph of the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso:

"The Northern States will frown, scold, resolve, re-resolve, pledge, demand, swear that this curse of slavery shall not be extended; yet, slave or free, they have too good sense to leave the good they have, their homes and their workshops, their farms and their warm fire-sides, to *fight* for a principle, two thousand miles off, especially when their antagonists buy their cotton, calicoes, brick, clocks, carts, wagons, pins, nails, whetstones, and their pine lumber. They will howl for the slave, call on Congress, hiss and hoot at the office-holding South, the tyrannical South, the all-*grasping* South; but as long as they can *pocket* the [illegible], Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, and all north of the Straits of Magellan may be taken with impunity by Uncle Sam, and converted to his use and behoof as the South is pleased to employ it, without any report but the report of a committee, the drawing of any blade larger than a penknife, or the effusion of any thing more bloody than Hoover's best ink."

Cheap Paint for Barns. Six pounds of melted pitch, one pint of linseed oil, and one pound of brick dust, or yellow ochre.

LIBERTY REVEILLE.

Composed by P. Fisher



2 Come at Humanity's call
Here's work for old and young,
Although our numbers are small,
Yet Freedom's cause is strong
Then one and all,
Obey the call,
And help the cause along.

3 Let others loudly bawl,
"Our Country right or wrong!"
We'll roll the Liberty Ball,
And chaunt the Freeman's song.
'Till hill and dale
The echo swell,
And help the cause along

4 One thing our enemies dread,
It fills them with dismay
We hit the nail on the head,
By voting as we pray
We'll vote and pray,
Both night and day,
And help the cause along

5 Hark! hear the Liberty drum!
It beats the reveille;
Let Whigs and Democrats come,
And vote for Liberty!
We'll give three cheers,
For Volunteers,
To help the cause along

Pro-Slavery Catechism.

Who was the first negro? Cain.

How did he become so? The Lord set a black mark upon him.

Did the [illegible] come from him? Yes.

How did they get through the flood? Oh, well they *didn't* come from him; they came from Ham.

How do you know that? Because Ham means black.

Upon whom did Noah pronounce a curse? Upon Ham.

Does the Bible *say so*? No, it says Canaan; but, then, it means Ham.

Does that curse make it right that the blacks should be enslaved? Yes.

Why? Because it says they *should* be.

Don't the Bible say that Christ should be crucified? Yes.

Well, did that make it right? No; but the cases are not parallel.

From what country did the slaves come? From Africa.

Did the descendants of Canaan people Africa? No; but that makes no difference.

Who were the happiest men that ever lived? The Patriarchs.

Why? Because they didn't have to work.

Who was the first Patriarch? Abraham.

Why were not Methuselah, Enoch and Noah, Patriarchs? Because they didn't hold slaves.

How do you know that Abraham's servants were slaves? Because he whipped Hagar.

How do you know that? Because she ran away.

How do you know that it is right to flog slaves? Because God sent Hagar back.

When Abraham took his 318 slaves, and pursued the kings, why did they not run away or desert? Either because Abraham had his hounds along, or because God had taught them better.

Were the Israelites allowed to hold slaves? Yes.

Whom might they hold? The heathen round about them.

How long? Forever.

Who else might hold them? Their children after them.

Who are those children? Southern slave holders.

How does that appear? The Jews were cut off, and the Gentiles grafted in, in their place.

But, are not the slaves Gentiles too? Yes; but they are heathen.

Who were the heathen, whom the Jews might hold? The Canaanites.

How does that make it right to hold *negroes*, then? Oh, because they came from Ham.

Have the negroes been held as slaves in all ages of the world? Yes.

Were the Roman slaves negroes? Yes.

How do you know? Because it is impossible to make any body else slaves, *but negroes*.

Did Christ and his apostles approve of Roman slavery? Yes.

How do you know? They didn't say anything against it.

do, but the *Bible* does, for it says, "[illegible]."

Was Paul a good man? Yes, he was a holy saint.

What did he do? He sent back a runaway slave.

What was his advice, and that of the other apostles to the slaves? To abide in their calling, and be obedient to their masters.

What is the best form of government in the world? Republican.

Why? Because the people have nothing to do but play cards, [illegible] whip women, and steal babies.

How do you make that out? Because "slavery is the corner stone of republican institutions."

What is the great interest of this nation? Cotton.

What does U. S. stand for? [illegible]

Who have a right to say so? Nobody but the slave holders.

What does U. S. A. stand for? United Slave-holding America.

Our Faith.

The slave may sicken at his toil,
And at his task repine;
The manly man will dig the soil
Until it reach the mine;
No toil will make the brave man quail
Nor those his patience try,
And if he use "the word — to fail,"
He only means "to die."

What is a year to such like ours?
The proudest ever planned
To stay oppression's withering powers
And free our native land!
Oh! many a year were bravely past,
And many a life well lost,
If his slaves in freedom, at last,
Were purchased at their cost!

The seed that yields our daily bread
Not in a year we reap,
But when the goodly grain we spread
We hold the labor cheap.
Yet ere the winter's snow appears,
Must other seeds be sown,
For man consumes the golden ears
As quickly as they're grown.

But so the harvest Freedom yields,
Will last for ages long,
If those who till her glorious fields,
Be steadfast, brave and strong;
Shall we, then, hopelessly complain,
Because the growth is slow,
When thousands die before the grain
Is ripened, which they sow?

Liberty.

BY A CONVICT.*

O Freedom! I wait for thee
To break the chain and dungeon bar;
I hear thy spirit calling me,
Deep in the frozen North afar,
With voice like God's and hopes like a star.

Long cradled by the mountain wind,
Thy mate the Eagle and the Storm,
Arise! and from thy brow unbind
The wreath that gives it starry form,
And smite the strength that would thy strength deform!

Yet, Liberty! thy dawning light,
Obscured by dungeon bars, shall cast
A splendor on the brooding night;
And tyrants, flying pale and fast,
Shall tremble at the gaze, and stand aghast!

*Written while in prison just before being shot. He was a Unionist.

Where is thy Brother?

"What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord God of hosts."

What mean ye that ye bruise and bind
My people, saith the Lord,
And starve your craving brother's mind,
That asks to hear my word?

What mean ye that ye make them toil
Through long and dreary years,
And shed like rain upon your soil
Their blood and bitter tears?

What mean ye that ye dare to rend
The tender mother's heart,
Brothers and sisters, friend from friend,
How dare you bid them part?

What mean ye, when God's bounteous care
To you so much has given — [illegible]
That from the slave who tills your land
You keep both earth and heaven?

When at the judgment God shall call,
Where is thy BROTHER? say,
What mean ye to the Judge of all
To answer on that day?

The Slave's Appeal.

Christian mother! when thy prayer
Trembles on the twilight air,
And thou askest God to keep,
In their waking and their sleep,
Those whose love is more to thee
Than the wealth of land or sea,
Think of those who wildly mourn
For the loved ones from them torn.

Christian daughter, sister, wife!
Ye who wear a guarded life,
Ye whose [illegible],
Fear no tyrant's sword or chain,
Will ye hear with careless eye,
Of the wild despairing cry
Rising up from human hearts,
As their latest bliss departs?

Blest ones! whom no bonds of earth
Have severed from home and hearth,
Ye whose hearts are sheltered well
By affection's holy spell,
Oh forget not those for whom
Life is naught but changeless gloom,
O'er whose days of cheerless sorrow
Hope may paint no brighter morrow.

Lines painted on a Clock.

Here my master bids me stand
And mark the time with faithful hand;
What is his will is my delight,
To tell the hours by day, by night.
Master, be wise, and learn of me,
To serve thy God as I serve thee.

Agricultural Hints

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — *English Paper.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Budding Trees.—The season for this operation closes about the [illegible] of August. The American Gardener says:

"For collecting the shoots containing the buds, a cloudy day, or an early or late hour should be chosen [illegible] state of perspiration [illegible] separated from the parent plant [illegible] the whole operation should be performed with the greatest celerity.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] of Albany says: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

For Orchards.—Alkaline or ammoniacal preparations applied to trees, stimulate their growth and accelerate their fruitfulness [illegible]

[illegible]

Useful Information.

The Philosophy of Drowning.—Man is the only animal that drowns naturally. He does so because he is endowed with a large spherical brain with a skull on it which stands above his arms. If he falls into deep water, in spite of his arms he has not presence of mind enough to stick his arms out and keep them out, as he might easily do, but tosses his heavy head like a stone, presses his arms under water. In this position he inhales and fills his chest with water, so that he becomes on the whole so much heavier than water as to sink. While the lungs are filled with air the body is lighter than its bulk of water, and of course it can't just as any body can't drown. All, therefore, which is necessary to keep a person from drowning in deep water, is to keep the water out of the lungs. Do you ask how this is to be done? Suppose yourself a bottle. Your nose is the mouth of the bottle, and must be kept out of the water. If it goes under, don't breathe at all till it comes out. Then to prevent its going down again, keep every other part under; head, legs, arms, all under water *but your nose*. Do that and you can't sink in any depth of water. All you need to do to secure that, is to *clasp your hands behind your back, and point your nose at the top of the heavens, and keep perfectly still*. Your nose will never go under water till the end of time, unless you raise your body, head, knee, or foot higher than it. Keep still, with your nose turned up in perfect impudence, and you are safe.

This will do in tolerably still water; in boisterous water, you will need a little of the art of swimming, which, if you don't get, you deserve to be drowned.—*Chronotype*.

Corn and Cotton.—There is a great deal said about cotton as if it were the one thing. The men of the Revolution, however, acquired the independence of the country without cotton. Cotton is valuable, but it is the *least valuable* of the great staple crops of the country. More than one hundred millions of bushels of wheat are raised in the United States, and its value is not less than *eighty millions of dollars*—an amount much exceeding the value of the cotton crop. The crop of Indian corn exceeds [illegible] of bushels. The least value of this is one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. This is double the highest estimate of the cotton crop.

New Bread.—Bread made of wheat flour, when first taken from the oven, is crude and unripe, until it has undergone a chemical change. During this change it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has one-fifth more nutriment in it when ripe than when just out of the oven. He that eats ripe bread will have a greater flow of animal spirits than he would were he to eat unripe bread. One thing should be noticed by all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen.

Taxes.—The expense of government in the United States has been carefully calculated as follows: Aggregate of national expenditure for each person [illegible]; of state expenditures, [illegible]; of city expenditures [illegible]. Total average cost of all government in the United States to each person [illegible], or [illegible], if the population be [illegible]. That of Great Britain is [illegible] to each individual, or more than [illegible] times as much as in the United States.

A Hint to Mothers.—A medical man attributes the high shoulder and the lateral curvature of the spine, which so frequently disfigure young females, to the shoulder straps of their dresses resting below the shoulder, which compels the wearer to be hitching her shoulders to keep up the dress. From the consequent exposure of the chest to cold, breast tubercles are formed, and consumption is engendered.

Varieties.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF FAILURE.—An Irishman going down Barclay street in hot haste, in order to get on board the boat, which he saw at a distance was at the wharf, arrived there just in time to be too late—in other words, just as the boat had unshipped her fastenings and put off from the dock.

"Ah, Jonny," said a friend of his, who had watched his movements, "you did not run fast enough."

"Yis, I did," said Jonny; "I ran fast enough, but I didn't start soon enough!"

THE THEATRE AND STEEPLES.—An actor who had been engaged to take charge of a theatre in a city he had never visited, is said to have remarked, as he approached in full view of the place, that "he did not like the appearance of things—there were too many steeples—quite too many to afford any prospect of success in his vocation."

DR. EMMONS ON PREACHING.—A young man having preached for the doctor one day, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. As the grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, his young brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day." "No, sir, not at all; nor by the *depth* either." The young man was silent.

POPULAR FALLACIES.—That dress makes the gentleman.
That youth will never fade.
That good manners are often wasted.
That glory pays the cost.
That yellow fever crowns volunteers with glory.
That trash will pass for sense.
That honor belongs to thieves.
That the thunder does the damage.

DISCRIMINATION.—Said Jones to Martin, who had been shooting deer, "Did you shoot at that calf?" Martin was a little confused, but thus explained the matter—"You see, I was uncertain whether it was a calf or a deer, and I shot so as to hit it if it was a deer, and miss it if it was a calf."

A farmer's description of the effect of the present favorable weather, and the progress of the crops: "We could not," said he, "have managed it better ourselves, if we had had the sun in one hand and a watering-can in the other."

"Hallo! Jim! you great six-footer, you, what are you beating that poor old crippled nigger for?"

"Why, Lor' bless your soul, massa, I is tryin' to conquer a peace! You see, dis old nigger kep up a fuss all de time 'bout me takin' his tater patch. I ax de ole fool if he didn't know 'twas my destiny, an' if he never hear 'bout de Angler Saxons, an how dey was bound to take ebery ting dey could. But he jus' go on sayin' it was his'n. Den I jis takes half his patch from um, and tole um to help unself if he could. Den he git mad, an' tole me I better not. Den I give um Jesse a few times; an' he kicks back, an' now I is 'termined to conquer a peace, as Massa Polk says, an' take de hull patch from um for his sins."—*Hamilton Intelligencer.*

CONSCIENTIOUS SERVANT.—"John, what did you say to the lady?"
"I told her you were not at home."
"Well, John, I hope you did not laugh."
"Oh, no, ma'am," said John, "I never laugh when I tell a lie."

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